

Date=04/08/2020

Lecture By=Shubham Joshi

Subject ⇒ Linked list

IN PREVIOUS LECTURE (QUICK RECAP) Date-04/08/2020	In Today's Lecture (Overview)
<a href="#">Principle Of Oops</a> <a href="#">1.Polymorphism</a> <a href="#">2.Encapsulation</a> <a href="#">3.Inheritance</a> <a href="#">Super Function In Python Oops</a> <a href="#">4.Abstraction</a>	<a href="#">What is linked list in python</a> <a href="#">Important things</a> <a href="#">What Is Node In Python</a> <a href="#">MCQs</a> <a href="#">Questions for self practice</a>

## What is linked list in python

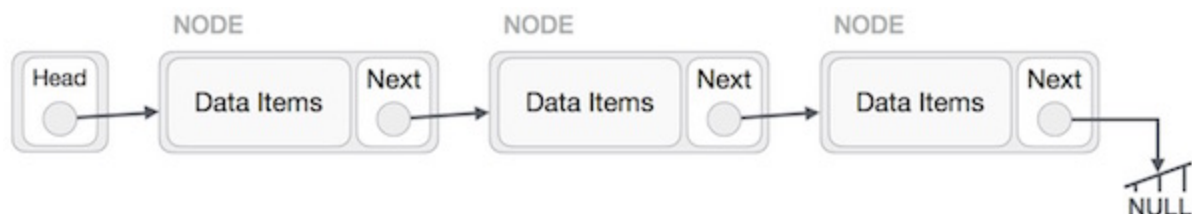
-A linked list is a sequence of data elements, which are connected together via links

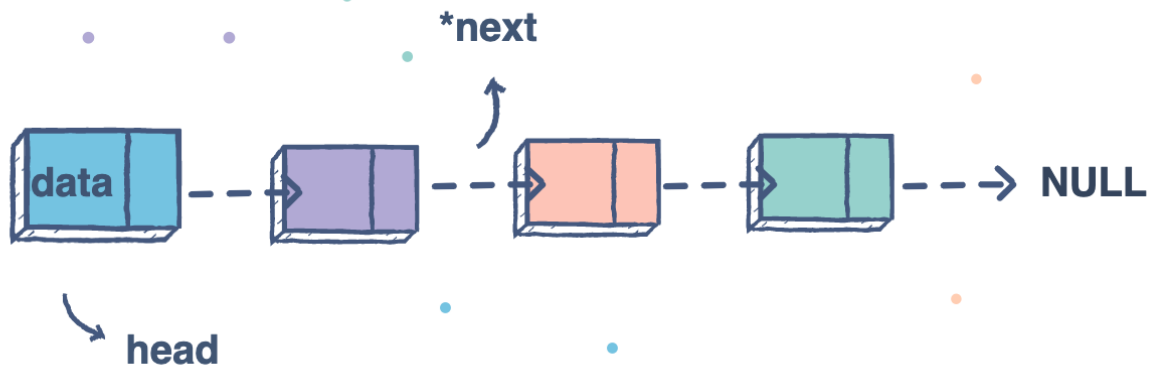
=Each data element contains a connection to another data element in form of a pointer.

=Python does not have linked lists in its standard library. We implement the concept of linked lists using the concept of nodes

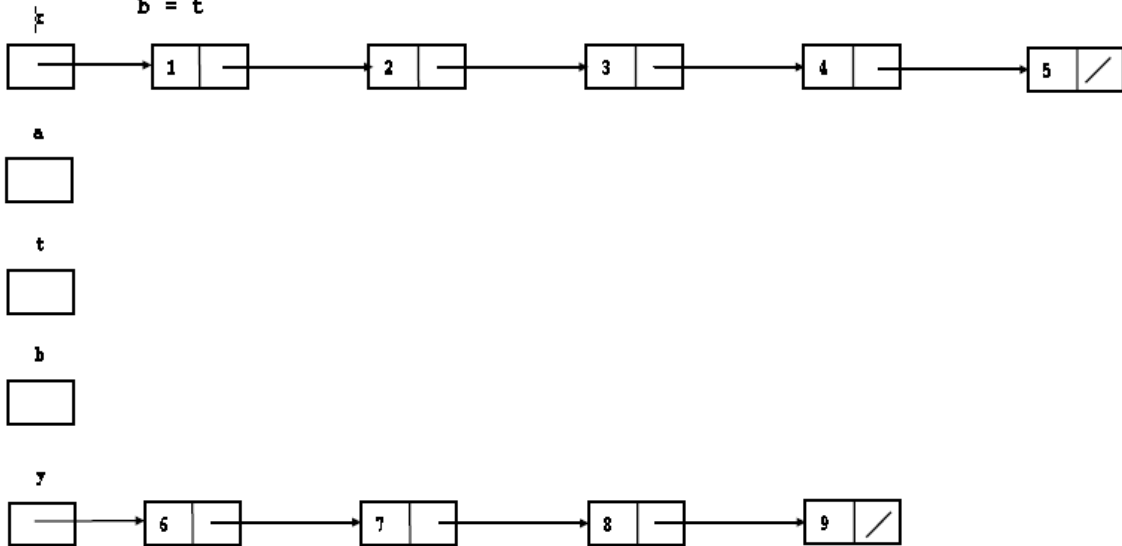
Complexity of linked list is  $O(n)$

Linked list Representation





```
def mystery(a,b):
    while b != None:
        t = a.next.next
        a.next.next = b
        a = b
        b = t
```



Creation of linked list(Example)

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, dataval=None):
        self.dataval = dataval
        self.nextval = None

class SLinkedList:
    def __init__(self):
        self.headval = None
```

```

def listprint(self):
    printval = self.headval
    while printval is not None:
        print (printval.dataval)
        printval = printval.nextval

list = SLinkedList()
list.headval = Node("Mon")
e2 = Node("Tue")
e3 = Node("Wed")

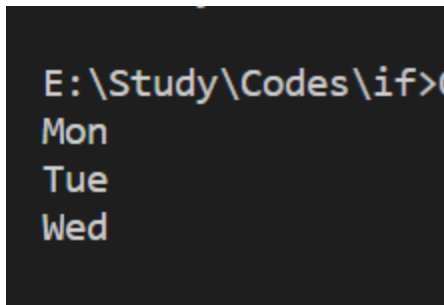
# Link first Node to second node
list.headval.nextval = e2

# Link second Node to third node
e2.nextval = e3

List.listprint

```

Output



```

E:\Study\Codes\if>
Mon
Tue
Wed

```

Example which was explained in the lecture

```

class Node:
    def __init__(self, val):
        self.val = val
        self.next = None

def printLinkedList(head):
    cur = head
    while cur != None:

```

```

        print(cur.val)
        cur = cur.next

def addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, x):
    if head is None:
        return Node(x)

    cur = head
    while cur.next != None:
        cur = cur.next
    cur.next = Node(x)
    return head

def addElementInBetweenLL(head, after_which, x):
    cur = head

    while cur.val != after_which:
        cur = cur.next

    new_node = Node(x)
    new_node.next = cur.next
    cur.next = new_node

    return head

if __name__ == '__main__':
    head = None # 5->15->20->25->30
    head = addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, 5)
    head = addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, 15)
    head = addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, 20)
    head = addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, 25)
    head = addElementToEndOfTheLL(head, 30)
    #printLinkedList(head)
    addElementInBetweenLL(head, 20, 100)
    printLinkedList(head)

```

Output

```
E:\Study\Codes\if>C:/python/p
5
15
20
100
25
30
```

[Click Here](#) To Know More About it

## Important things

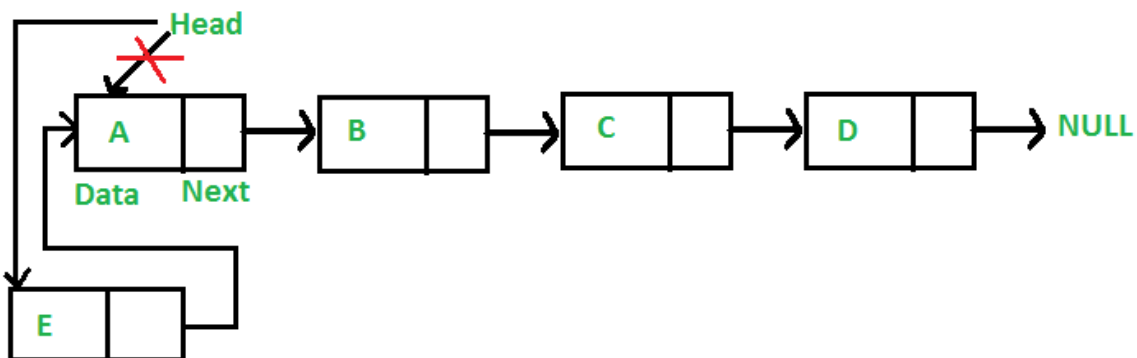
=Linked List Works Like A Chain

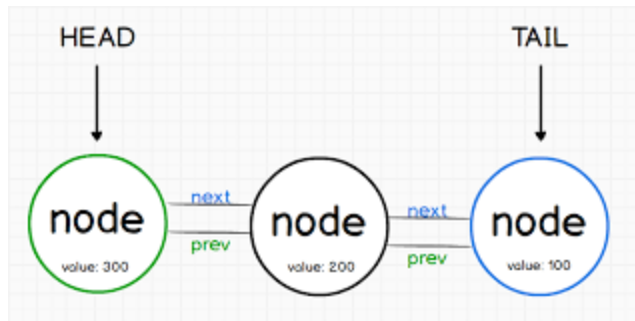
= First Element Of list is Called Head And Rest Are Called Tails

## What Is Node In Python

A **linked list** is a linear data structure where each element is a separate object

Each Element of list is called node





## MCQs

1.What is the time complexity to iterate a linked list

a. $O(n \log n)$

b. $O(n^2)$

c. $O(n)$

2.what is the complexity of inserting an element at the start of the linked list ?

a.  $O(n)$

b. $O(n \log n)$

c. $O(1)$

d. $O(n^2)$

3.What is the complexity to add an element at the middle of an array ?

a. $O(n^2)$

b. $O(1)$

c. $O(n)$

**4.what is true about linked list ?**

**a.the memory addresses are random in it**

**b.the memory addresses are continuous in it**

## **Questions for self practice**

Q1. <https://leetcode.com/problems/middle-of-the-linked-list/>

Q2. <https://leetcode.com/problems/design-linked-list/>